

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS,
OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICANS,
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION,
Held at New York, June 1st, 1858.

The standing committee on Federal Relations,
of the National Association of Americans,
in response to a resolution passed at the
annual meeting of the Association, held at
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to report to the Association, that they have
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There is no one so drunken by party spirit, so
degraded in morals as not to know that all
obligations to refuse to assist himself were a
positive duty, more righteously broken than
any other. And knowing this it seems as if he
ought to be able to perceive that every attempt to excuse such
a wrong done to another is a transparent lie by
which no one should be deceived.

Suppose the petitions upon which you are
advised to "indicate" a rebellious public sentiment,
can you imagine the rebels of 1776 left no
legitimate posterity? The true fact is, that many
claim such descent appear to be bastards, but
perhaps their parentage correctly traced would
lead back to the times of the same era. But by
ignoring our petitions you may chance to develop
the existence of as large a number of the true breed,
than has been calculated upon.

What reason exists why Ohio with a population
equalling in number the free people of the thirteen
colonies at the time of the Declaration of Independence
and exceeding those colonies in all the elements
of political power, should not demand and
establish for herself the right to a complete sovereignty
over every individual found upon her soil?

What power is there to prevent it, or for
menace if she did it? On such an issue the
general government dare not lift a finger against her.
In evidence of this, witness the Champaign county
affair from which the administration backed down
and dare not venture a civil process in the
courts. Witness glorious little Wisconsin for four
years defying her to enforce the Fugitive Slave
Law on her soil. The slave owners who are in
reality the government understand well that the
attempt to coerce a State which may take a stand for
liberty into the support of slavery, will bring their
whole "constitution" down about their ears and
they dare not risk the experiment. The people of
Ohio, at least in many sections of the state, are
ready for the issue. But while they are misrepresented
officially by assumed leaders, who to
accomplish their own selfish and party purposes,
will consent to any measure or wickedness
demanded of them by those who dispense power
and patronage they have small opportunity to
manifest their real sentiments. The South or
slave owning states no more than the general
government dare oppose such issue when we make it,
and for the same reason. The only weapon they
would venture upon would be their usual bluster.

Members of the committee, if it be possible for
you to form a true estimate of the rights of man,
and of the duty of the legislator to protect the
humblest individual in the complete exercise of
these rights we are not, hope you will seize the
occasion of a further presentation of these petitions
to make a new report, and rising to the
position of true manhood, give us one which will
accord with the intelligence and the dignity of the
people you claim to represent?

Yours, with due respect,
A. BROOKE.

MEMBERS, January 31st.

FIELD NOTES.

On Monday, the 10th inst., we proceeded, horse
and foot, to

MANLY, N. Y.

This village is the present abode of Rev. Archibald,
the M. E. Minister with whom I had a discussion
at Salineville last winter. It appears the Rev.
gentleman has not forgotten his old trick of
being false witness against Dissenters. When
Mr. Howland went to Manly to make arrangements
for our meetings, he saw Mr. A. and procured
specimens of his falsification. But perhaps
the poor man should not be so greatly censured,
for being unable to cover up the pro-slavery
character of the M. E. Church, the next best thing he
can do to vilify the character of those who expose
his iniquity, and this he does to the best of his
ability.

In my discussion with him last winter upon
American Slavery and its church supporters, I
referred to answer his impertinent question, as to
my view of the Bible; therefore he pronounced me
to be an infidel. He declares that Salineville
was conquered, and I ran away. Perhaps he
rightly thought he did the first, (some men are
easily deluded,) but I am very certain I did not do
the latter. He says he challenged me to discuss with
him further, and at other times, but that I was
afraid to meet him. He certainly never spoke the
challenge so that any but himself could hear it, or
it would have been accepted sooner, as it is now.
He affirms that I declared that Aitchison and
Stringfellow of Missouri, were as good Christians
as Moses and David of the Bible. I never thought
of making such a comparison, nor did I ever hear
any one else make it. With such stories as these,
and others like them, he and his friends
deliberately labored to keep us out of Manly, fearing
that the people would receive light.

The Dispute Meeting House had been granted
us, but so selfishly did those who appear to us
do their work, that it was thought necessary on
Sunday evening to take a vote of the members of the
church, whether they would keep faith with us, or
bolt and bar their house against us. They voted
that the house should be opened, and the house
was opened. Although the Methodists had a
revival meeting in progress, yet on Monday evening
quite a large audience assembled to hear us.

THE DIFFERENCE.

At our meeting was preached the necessity of
practical righteousness, the duty of immediate
repentance of the sin of slaveholding, and the bringing
forth of fruit meet for repentance. We enforced
the necessity of every one who was asking "Master,
what shall I do to be saved?" to learn his duty
as taught by Jesus in the parable of the Good
Samaritan, and to then follow his injunction "Go
thou and do likewise."

At the Methodist meeting, sinners were urged
to believe in Christ, and to come to Christ, not
practically, as do consistent reformers, but
theoretically and abstractly as taught by pro-slavery
churches; and some were led step by step to
knock at the door of Methodism, and seek for
admission into the church.

One of the preachers engaged in conducting the
revival meeting is Mr. Pugh, who claims to be
anti-slavery in feeling, and who hopes that the
next conference will turn slavery out of the church;
but if it fails in 1860, he will hold on to the church
until the conference of 1864, and if it then con-
tinues to retain slavery, he will leave the church.
In a conversation with one of the citizens of
Manly, Mr. Pugh told him that if he was an
outsider, he would not join the M. E. Church, but
being in, he thinks he can work to more advantage
for the slave, than if he was to leave.

Mr. P. in his efforts to proselyte does not tell his
hearers what he understands to be the character
of the church in relation to slavery, the great ag-
itating question, and with what show of consistency
he can invite others to join a church of which he
could not himself become a member, is more than
I am able to permit.

One of our correspondents demands the pub-
lication of his article, because he is a supporter
of the paper and a member of the society which pub-
lishes it. To this we have only to repeat what we
have before said in reply to similar demands,
namely, that we publish articles because of their
merit and for their influence upon the cause, and
not because the writer is honest enough to pay for
his paper or sufficiently anti-slavery to contribute
to the funds of the anti-slavery society. To be sure
it gives us great pleasure to gratify our friends and
the friends of the cause by presenting their
thoughts to the world; but the fact of their friend-
ship or their labors in the cause could be no jus-
tification for publishing what in our judgment was
not for publication either in master or free.

OUR SECOND MEETING.

We had a good audience on Tuesday evening,
though an unsuccessful attempt was made to break
it up by a drunken rowdy, who was sustained by
some eight or ten who were not drunk. After his
interruption had been borne with some time, a
pious officer, who was present, ejected the dis-
turbance, and his supporters speedily followed.

After the adjournment some colored men, who
seem to have offended the rowdies who had dis-
turbed around the house, were assailed; one was
struck a severe blow on the head with a brick bat,
and another had to fight his way through the crowd.

I was informed that a knife was drawn by
some of these defenders of the Church and State,
but was used only for intimidation.

The disturbers were a mere handful, all the rest
of the assembly were amenable upon the side of
free discussion. Having lately had a similar
experience at New Garden in which the actors
were Democrats, I naturally inferred that where
the same work was done, the actors were of the
same stripe of politics. Imagine then my surprise
when assured that every one of the mobocrats
were Republicans!

On Wednesday evening, the 12th, we commenced
a series of meetings in Salineville, and had a
good attendance in the Free Presbyterian Meeting
House for three evenings. Previous to our arrival
strenuous efforts were made to have the house
closed against us, not by members of that church,
but by some who were not only afraid to bring the
deeds of their pet organization to the light, but
were unwilling that any one else should do it.

The first two evenings we devoted mainly to the
political aspect of the question, and at our third
meeting presented the character of the leading
religious organizations in relation to human rights.
All was quiet and orderly until the church was
touched, then a few stones were thrown against
the windows, scattering the broken glass over the
pulpit, and occasioning, for a little while, consid-
erable confusion in the audience. Who were the
instigators of the outrage, it would perhaps be
difficult to prove, although it would not be difficult
for a Yankee to guess that they who tried to stone
the Truth, felt assured at least of receiving the
unspoken sympathy, if not the avowed approval
of those who strove to have it shut out of the
Meeting House.

While the audience was dispersing on the
evening of our last meeting, information was given
us that a report had been put in circulation in the
village, assigning as a reason for our having been
mobbed at New Garden, our having said that Jesus
Christ was an impostor. We gave, so far as
possible, a public contradiction to the slander.
Who originated the report, or who circulated it at
Salineville, I cannot of my own knowledge say.
It doubtless came by Salineville Express, or
carried by lying spirits either in the body or out
of it, and I strongly suspect that those who cir-
culated it, were not in any case actuated by a de-
sire to have the truth prevail, but were unques-
tionably actuated by malice.

CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 29.—HOUSE.—A mem-
orial was presented from the citizens of New
York, asking for the passage of a law to stop
further traffic and monopoly in the public lands,
and to cancel them out for the exclusive use of the
settlers.

Mr. Kilgore, of Ind., asked leave to introduce
the following: "Whereas, the laws prohibiting
the African slave trade have become a topic of
discussion with newspaper writers and political
agitators, many of them boldly denouncing these
laws as unwieldy and disgraceful in their
provisions, and insisting on the justice and pro-
priety of their repeal; and the odious traffic in
African slaves; and whereas, recent demonstra-
tions afford strong reasons to apprehend that the
said laws are to be set at defiance, and their vio-
lation openly countenanced and encouraged, by a
portion of the citizens of some of the States of
this Union, and whereas, it is proper in view of
the said facts that the sentiments of the people's
representatives in Congress should be made public
in relation thereto; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we recognize no right on
the part of the federal government or any other
law making power save that of the States, where
in this Union, and whereas, it is proper in view of
the said facts that the sentiments of the people's
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Resolved, That the laws in force against the
said traffic are founded upon the broadest prin-
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that they should remain unchanged, except so far
as legislation may be needed to render them more
efficient, and that they should be faithfully and
promptly executed by our government and respec-
ted by all good citizens.

Resolved, That the executive should be sustained
and commended for any proper efforts, whenever
and wherever made, to enforce the said laws, and
to bring to speedy punishment the wicked viola-
tions thereof, and all their aiders and abettors.

Mr. Kilgore moved a suspension of the rules,
in order to procure an opportunity to introduce
the resolutions. The question was decided in the
negative, yeas 115, nays 84, not twice three.

A free negro, convicted at Easton, Md., of larceny,
has been sold as a slave for 25 years for
\$138!

The Vicksburg Sun of the 4th inst., informs us
that a runaway negro was caught at Black Hawk,
a few days ago, with the hand of a white man in
his pocket. The fact is the negro confessed that he
had exhumed the body, and cut the hand off the
dead man's arm, to act as a charm in keeping the
dogs from following his track, and on the strength
of his confession was hung. A white silk glove
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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Copies of all the ver-
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Museum. Among them are thirteen different
German versions, two Welsh, two Magyar, two
Wallachian, one Wendish, one Polish, one Rus-
sian, one Greek, one Armenian, besides Dutch, Swed-
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western Europe.

The lower branch of the Michigan Legislature
passed, by a vote of 57 to 3, a bill for the trial
of offences upon information and the virtual abolition
of Grand Jurors.

Leavenworth advises that a party from
Western Missouri, have returned to that place
from Kansas, having captured several runaway ne-
groes, and also Doctor Day and son, who are
charged with aiding in their escape. The latter is
in jail in Platte City, summary punishment
having been threatened. There is some talk of a
demonstration in their favor.

A "likely thousand dollar nigger," from May-
field, Ky., passed through here last Saturday
evening, towards the North Star. Several of our
citizens endangered the perpetuity of the Union,
by contributing to aid his escape.—*Commons
Reporter.*

REMARKS.—Some two or three weeks since the Pub-
lishing Agent sent to several of our subscribers
who have had challenges forwarded to them every
week for two years but have failed to pay for the
work. Not many of them have responded yet.
Of course they are only waiting to get the money.
We hope they may be successful and that we shall
hear from them soon, as it would not be pleasant
to think of taking leave of them without pay, at a
time when the Committee so much need money, to
carry forward their operations. We hope they
may not only pay up for the past but in addition,
pay in advance for next year.

Enclose your money, at our risk, to ANK PER-
SON, Publishing Agent of the Bugle, Salem, Colum-
biana County, Ohio.

A KIDNAPER PARDONED.—Governor Morgan of
New York has pardoned his first culprit. The
subject selected for this early act of clemency was
James P. Findlay, who kidnapped a colored child
—a little girl, and took her to Washington for sale.
He was fraterized in his plans, but the kidnapping
and attempted sale were clearly proved and Find-
lay sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, the
shortest possible term, and now after a few months
imprisonment he is released by the Governor's
pardon.

DEATH OF PERCOTT.—Percott, the historian
died in Boston last week. As a man of letters,
he has acquired character in Europe as well as
America. He died suddenly of Paralysis.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO JOSEPH R. GIDDINGS.—
The Washington Correspondent of the New York
Evening Post, says:

"The Republican Senators and Representatives
of this Congress have opened a subscription paper,
which was speedily filled up, for the purpose of
raising between \$500 and \$600 to purchase a mag-
nificent service of plate to be presented to the
reverend Joseph R. Giddings as a testimonial of
their appreciation of his public labors in the coun-
cils of the nation. These labors have extended
through twenty years. Several Democrats are
among the subscribers, and others from the same
party desired to contribute but did not wish to
have their names appear. Such subscriptions
were declined, as the names of all donors are to
be inscribed upon the plate, with a suitable in-
scription in addition."

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMARY.

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The State Bank of Ohio has a new plan for
the dollar bill. A group of three figures for the
signature and the right hand corner has a portrait
of the President of the Bank J. Andrews. The
bill is beautifully printed and presents an im-
proved appearance over the old one.

The reward offered for the arrest of the Cohe-
nators runaway robbers has been increased until it
is now \$500.

MALE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE FAIRBANKS
OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

The next Quarterly Meeting of this Association
will be held at FAIRMOUNT MEETING HOUSE
on SUNDAY, the 18th of February, 1859, com-
mencing at 11 o'clock. All are invited to attend.
ISAAC TRESCOTT, Clerk.
ESTHER HARRIS, Clerks.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Received of J. R. Moore, 2 00
" J. H. Baldwin, 2 00
" J. S. Mason, 76
" J. A. E. Gordon, 20 00
" Wm. Harn, 5 00
" B. S. Jones, as collection at
New Garden, 1 19
Lynchburg, 86
Salineville, 2 40
J. McMillan, Treasurer.

Receipts for the Bugle from Jan. 7 to Feb. 7

Chauncey Stanfort, Randolph \$2 00 pay to 706
Francis Coleman, West Williamsfield 75 : 713
Charlotte Seger, Adrian 2 00 : 671
Thomas Rakestraw, Mt Union 3 00 : 751
Sampson Sharp, Salineville 1 50 : 742
Mary A. B. Skinner, Ravenna 2 00 : 725
William Martin, Butlerville 1 00 : 729
Elias H. Cooper, Lee 5 50 : 692

FAIR GOODS FOR SALE.—The goods remaining
unsold at the close of the late Anti Slavery Fair,
are still for sale at the residence of the Editor of the
Bugle, on Carfield Street. Among them are many
valuable articles of children's clothing together
with shirts, coats, mittens, &c. Also many taste-
ful fancy articles, beautiful pieces of embroidery
—valuable paintings, engravings, &c.

THE BUGLE can be obtained, every Friday,
of Isaac TreScott, at Steer's Book Store on Main
street, Salem, Ohio.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Going West.
Pittsburgh, 2 15 p.m. 12 30 a.m. 6 45 a.m.
Columbiana, 5 19 : 9 25
Salem, 9 35 : 7 30 : 9 53 :
Alliance, 6 22 : 8 20 : 10 24 :
Creighton, 11 20 : 8 33 p.m.
ARRIVE AT
Chicago, 11 50 a.m. 4 00 a.m.

Going East.
Chicago, 5 30 a.m. 7 30 p.m.
Creighton, 5 30 p.m. 9 30 p.m. 9 00 a.m.
Alliance, 9 54 : 1 41 p.m. 12 49 p.m.
Salem, 10 26 : 2 21 a.m. 1 22 :
Columbiana, 10 49 : 2 45 : 1 47 :
ARRIVE AT
Pittsburgh, 1 25 a.m. 5 30 a.m. 4 25 :

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Time Table.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS AT ALLIANCE.

Going South. Going North.
10 58 A. M. 11 56 A. M.
8 02 P. M. 6 42 P. M.
11 46 A. M. 11 46 A. M.

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale his House and
Lot on Green street, east end. The house is in
excellent repair, well finished all through and
large enough for the accommodation of two fam-
ilies if desired. The lot is 73 feet front, and is
well set out in fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c.
There are two wells on the premises, also wash-
house, oven and every improvement and convenience
that could be desired. Any one wanting a
good, comfortable and pleasant residence, could not
do better than to call and examine before pur-
chasing elsewhere. The above premises are clear

and fully equal to the high priced ones,
the most simple in its construction, reliable in its
operation, and none liable to get out of order. A
SALARY of \$300 per month with all expenses
will be paid to only a limited number of Agents.
For conditions and instructions in the business
address, with stamp enclosed,
I. M. DAGGETT & CO.,
No. 4 Wilson Lane, Boston, Mass.
Dec. 25, 1858.-A.